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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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Henry Salazar

Plaintiff,

**ACTION
UNDER 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)
COMPLAINT**

-against-

Three J's Heating & A/C Corp., Jorge Garcia and
Johana Cardona

Defendants.

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Plaintiff Henry Salazar individually and on behalf of others similarly situated (collectively the “Plaintiffs”), by and through his attorneys, Stillman Legal PC., allege upon their knowledge and belief, and as against Three J's Heating & A/C Corp. (together, hereinafter “Three J's Heating & A/C Corp.” or “Defendant Corporation”) Jorge Garcia and Johana Cardona (each an “Individual Defendant”) collectively with Defendant Corporations, “Defendants”), allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

- 1) Plaintiff was an employee of Defendants Three J's Heating & A/C Corp., Jorge Garcia, and Johana Cardona. Defendants own, operate or control a company specializing in AC and Heating located at 542 Montauk Hwy Amagansett, NY 11930 under the name “Three J's Heating & A/C Corp.”
- 2) Upon information and belief, Individual Defendants Jorge Garcia and Johana Cardona

serve as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendants Three J's Heating & A/C Corp., and through the corporate entity operates or operates the company as a joint or unified enterprise.

3) Plaintiff was an employee of the Defendants. He was primarily employed as an installation worker.

4) Plaintiff worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate compensation for the hours over 40 per week. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff appropriately for any hours worked over 40 hours and paid him at straight time.

5) Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiff to all other similarly situated employees. At all times relevant to this complaint, Defendants maintain a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing the overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

6) Plaintiff now brings this action on behalf of himself for unpaid overtime wage orders pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N. Y Lab. Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the "NYLL"), and overtime wage orders of the New York Commission of Labor codified at N.Y.COMP.CODES R.& REGS. tit.12, § 142-2.4 (2006), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees, and costs.

7) Plaintiff seeks certification of this action as an individual action on behalf of himself, individually pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

8) This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) (FLSA), 28

U.S.C. § 1337 (interstate commerce) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question).

Supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff ' state law claims is conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 1337(a).

9) Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 391(b) and (c) because all or a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district.

10) Defendants maintain their company headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate one company located in this district. Further, Plaintiff was employed by Defendants in this District.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

11) Plaintiff Henry Salazar ("Plaintiff Salazar") is an adult individual residing in Riverhead, New York. Plaintiff Salazar was employed by the Defendants from approximately on or about December 2019 until June 2019 and again from January 2022 until June 2022.

Defendants

12) Defendants own, operate, or control an air conditioning repair company located at 542 Montauk Hwy Amagansett, NY 11930 under the name of Three J's Heating & A/C Corp., at all times relevant to this complaint.

13) Upon information and belief, Three J's Heating & A/C Corp., is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 542 Montauk Hwy Amagansett, NY 11930.

14) Upon information and belief, Defendants Jorge Garcia and Johana Cardona are an individual engaging (or who were engaged) in business with this district during the relevant time. Defendants are sued individually in their capacity as owners, officers and/or agents of the Defendant Corporations.

Defendants Jorge Garcia and Johana Cardona possess or possessed operational control over Defendant Corporations, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, or controlled significant functions of Defendant Corporations. Defendant Jorge Garcia and Johana Cardona determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff, and established the schedules of the employees, maintained employee records, and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

- 15) Defendants operate an air conditioning repair company in Amagansett, New York.
- 16) Defendants maintain as their principal place of business a centralized office, located at at 542 Montauk Hwy Amagansett, NY 11930. Individuals Jorge Garcia and Johana Cardona possesses or possessed operational control over Defendant Corporation, possess or possessed an ownership interest in Defendant Corporations, and control or controlled significant functions of Defendant Corporations.
- 17) Upon information and belief, Defendant Jorge Garcia and Johana Cardona serve or served as Chairperson and/or as Chief Executive Officer of Defendant Corporation.
- 18) Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.
- 19) Defendants possess or possessed substantial control over the Plaintiff working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of the Plaintiff referred to herein.

20) Defendants jointly employed the Plaintiff and are Plaintiff employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C.201 *et seq.* and the New York Labor Law.

21) In the alternative, the Defendants constitute a single employer of the Plaintiff.

22) At all relevant times, Defendants were the Plaintiff employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff, control the terms and conditions of his employment and determine the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff's services.

23) In each year from 2016 to the present, the Defendants, both separately and jointly, had gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

24) In addition, upon information and belief, the Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce.

Plaintiff Henry Salazar

25) Plaintiff Salazar worked for Defendants from approximately December 2019 until June, 2019 and then again from January 2022 until June 2022.

26) Plaintiff Salazar was required to work Monday to Saturday. His starting time at Defendant's business was always 7 A.M until 7 P.M. Plaintiff was paid \$15 per hour at the beginning of his employment, later raised to \$20 per hour. He was paid in a combination of checks and cash. The overtime was paid in cash, and regular time was paid by check.

27) Plaintiff Salazar regularly handled goods in interstate commerce and other items produced outside of the State of New York.

28) Plaintiff Salazar's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

29) Plaintiff Salazar worked in excess of 40 hours per week without appropriate overtime compensation from the beginning and until the end of his employment with Defendants.

30) No notification, either in the form of posted notices, or other means, were ever given to Plaintiff Salazar regarding overtime and wages as required under the FLSA and NYLL.

31) Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Salazar with each payment of wages accurate statement of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

32) Defendants never provided Plaintiff with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Salazar's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular payday, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

Defendants' General Employment Practices

33) At all times relevant to this complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff and all similarly situated employees to work in excess of 40 hours per week without paying him appropriate overtime compensation, as required by federal and state laws. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiff not receiving payments for all their hours worked, resulting in Plaintiff's effective rate of pay falling below the required overtime wage rate.

34) Plaintiff has been the victim of Defendants' common policy and practices violating his rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by not paying him the wages he was owed for the hours he had worked.

a. As part of their regular business practice, Defendants intentionally, willfully, and repeatedly harmed Plaintiff by engaging in a pattern, practice, and/or policy of violating the FLSA and the NYLL.

- b. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff with statutorily required wage and hour records or statements of him pay received, in part so as to hide Defendants' violations of the wage and hour laws, and to take advantage of Plaintiff relative lack of sophistication in wage and hour laws.
- c. Upon information and belief, this was done to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiff worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiff properly for (i) his full hours worked, (ii) for overtime due.
- d. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff with any document or other statement accurately accounting for his actual hours worked and setting forth rate of overtime wage.

FLSA INDIVIDUAL ACTION CLAIMS

35) Plaintiff brings their FLSA overtime and liquidated damages claims as an individual action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of himself.

36) At all relevant times, Plaintiff, and other members of the FLSA were similarly situated in and they had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants' common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans including willfully failing and refusing to pay him the required overtime and willfully failing to keep records required by the FLSA.

37) The claims of Plaintiff stated herein are similar to those of other similarly situated employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of the Overtime Provisions of the FLSA)

- 38) Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.
- 39) Defendants, in violation of the FLSA, failed to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207 (a)(1).
- 40) Defendant's failure to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).
- 41) Plaintiff (and the FLSA class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION

(Violation of the Overtime Provisions of the New York Labor Law)

- 42) Plaintiff repeats and realleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.
- 43) Defendants, in violation of the NYLL § 190 *et seq.* and associated rules and regulations, failed to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek.
- 44) Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y.Lab.Law § 663.
- 45) Plaintiff has been damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

New York Labor Law – Failure to Provide Notice at Time of Hiring

- 46) Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.
- 47) Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff at the time of hiring or at any point thereafter, a

notice containing the rate of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business; the telephone number of the employer, and anything otherwise required by law, in violation of NYLL § 195(1).

48) Due to Defendants' violations of the NYLL § 195(1), Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants statutory damages of Fifty dollars (\$50) per workday that the violation occurred, up to a maximum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) pursuant to NYLL § 198 (1-b).

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
New York Labor Law – Failure to Provide Accurate Wage Statements

49) Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference all allegations in all preceding paragraphs.

50) Defendants have failed to provide Plaintiff with complete and accurate wage statements throughout his employment listing, *inter alia*, all his regular and overtime hours of work, his rate of pay, and the basis of pay, in violation of NYLL § 195(3).

51) Due to Defendants' violations of the NYLL, Plaintiff is entitled to recover from Defendants' statutory damages of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars (\$250) per workday that the violation occurred, up to a maximum of Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000), pursuant to NYLL § 198 (1-d).

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants:

- a. Designating this action as a individual action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

- b. Declaring that Defendants' violation of the provisions of the FLSA was willful as to Plaintiff;
- c. Declaring that Defendants have violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff;
- d. Awarding Plaintiff liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of his damages for the amount of unpaid overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);
- e. Awarding Plaintiff damages for the amount of unpaid overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;
- f. Declaring that Defendants have violated the recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff' compensation, hours, wages; and any deductions or credits taken against wages;
- g. Awarding Plaintiff damages for the amount of unpaid overtime wages, damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable;
- h. Awarding Plaintiff liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of overtime compensation shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable;
- i. Awarding Plaintiff pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;
- j. Awarding Plaintiff the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorney's fees; and
- k. All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

1. An award of statutory damages for Defendants' failure to provide Plaintiff with wage notices at the time of his respective hiring, or at any point thereafter, pursuant to NYLL § 198 (1-b);
 - m. An award of statutory damages for Defendants' failure to provide Plaintiff with complete and accurate wage statements pursuant to NYLL § 198 (1-d);
 - n. An award of pre-judgment interest of nine percent per annum (9%) pursuant to the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules §§ 5001-5004;
 - o. An award of post-judgment interest pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1961 and/or the New York Civil Practice Law and Rules § 5003;
 - p. Such other relief as this Court shall deem just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York
September 16, 2022

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